

Sec. 23-103. Discharge of industrial waste.

(a) *Generally.* It is the desire and intent of the city to cooperate with industry in the effort to improve quality, prevent impairment of quality, or maintain quality of streams in the Columbia area in accordance with water quality standards established by the state department of health and environmental control for the various streams and watercourses in the Columbia area. To this end, the city may permit the discharge of industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system provided that:

- (1) Sewerage capacity is available on a basis compatible with the best overall use of the sewer;
- (2) The waste being discharged or proposed to be discharged is amenable to treatment by the processes employed in the waste treatment plants of the city;
- (3) The waste being discharged or proposed to be discharged will not cause damage to the sanitary sewerage system and/or waste treatment facilities, and will not constitute a hazard to humans and animals or be capable of creating a public nuisance;
- (4) The concentration of substances, compounds and elements in the waste being discharged or proposed to be discharged does not exceed the limits established by the city or federal pretreatment standards; and
- (5) Any person now discharging or proposing to discharge waste shall fully comply with this article.

Applications for permits to discharge industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system of the city will be reviewed by the approving authority on this basis.

(b) *Required information.* Any person discharging or any person desiring to discharge industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system shall submit with his application to the approving authority a complete chemical analysis of the waste being discharged or proposed to be discharged, including concentrations of BOD and suspended solids contained therein. Such person shall also submit pertinent flow data, including rates and duration, and a description of his operations. Should the waste from such person's operations be deemed to be inadmissible into the sanitary sewerage system because of objectionable character as defined by this article, because of concentration of elements or substances in excess of the limits established by the approving authority, or because of flow characteristics incompatible with the best use of the receiving sewer, the approving authority will not approve the discharge of such waste into the sanitary sewerage system until such person has employed, at his own expense, methods and processes of pretreatment as will render the waste admissible to the sanitary sewerage system in accordance with this article.

(c) *Criteria for approval.* The approving authority will not specify, suggest or recommend equipment, structures or arrangements comprising the pretreatment processes. Approval of discharge of industrial waste by any person will be given only on the basis of performance of pretreatment processes (if pretreatment should be required). Approval given to any person for discharge of industrial waste, whether pretreated or not, into the sanitary sewerage system shall in no wise relieve such person of the responsibility of full compliance with this article at all times.

(d) *Flow equalization.* To effectively utilize the capacity of the sanitary sewerage system and to facilitate operation of the waste treatment facilities, it may be desirable that discharge of industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system be done at a uniform rate of flow over a period of 24 hours or by bulk discharge at specific periods of time. In order to accomplish this purpose, any person discharging or proposing to discharge industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system shall provide, at his own expense, a holding tank from which such waste shall be discharged at a specified rate of flow over a 24-hour period. This requirement may be waived

provided that:

- (1) The total daily waste flow from the establishment of such person does not exceed 50,000 gallons;
- (2) The maximum rate of discharge from the establishment does not exceed 100 gallons per minute; and
- (3) In all other respects, the discharge of such waste is in full compliance with this article.

(e) *Holding tank wastes.* Any person proposing to discharge any holding tank industrial wastes into the sewerage system must secure a permit in accordance with this article. A separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge unless it can be demonstrated that the wastewater is routinely produced and is of such quantity and quality as to be in compliance with the permit. It shall be the responsibility of the owner of the holding tank or other similar facility to secure the permit from the city.

(f) *Septic tank trucks.* Owners of septic tank trucks or of other methods of transportation utilized in the conveyance of wastes into the sewerage system, or their lessees, shall also secure a permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may include but shall not be limited to the following:

- (1) Maximum permissible composite concentration of wastewater constituents.
- (2) Limits on rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulation.
- (3) Requirements for inspection and sampling.
- (4) Requirements for recording, maintaining and reporting information concerning the origin of each tank truck load, and identification of industrial contributors to the load by permit number.
- (5) Prohibition of discharge of certain wastewater constituents.
- (6) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the approving authority to ensure compliance with this article.

(g) *General guidelines.* As stated in this section, the discharge of any industrial waste or pollutant by any person shall be considered to be an individual problem, and individual application shall be made by any person discharging or proposing to discharge any industrial waste or pollutant into the sanitary sewerage system. For the general information of those persons discharging or proposing to discharge any industrial waste or pollutant into the sanitary sewerage system, the standards as set forth in this subsection shall apply to such discharge. All requirements as set forth under section 23-102 shall also be applicable, except as extended or amplified in this section.

- (1) *Packinghouse waste.* All hair, bristle, hides or parts of hides, bones, animal parts, paunch manure, viscera, grease (in excess of the concentration specified under section 23-102), stock feeds, grit, sand and straw shall be removed prior to discharge.
- (2) *Poultry processing waste.* All feathers, parts of birds, bones, grit, sand, poultry feeds, viscera and grease (in excess of the concentration specified under section 23-102) shall be removed prior to discharge.
- (3) *Textile wastes.* All lint, thread, pieces of cloth, latex and yarn shall be removed prior to discharge. Kiering and acid boiling wastes shall be cooled, neutralized and stabilized within the limits specified in this article. Bleachery wastes shall be cooled, neutralized and stabilized within the limits specified in this article. Sulfur dyeing wastes shall not be admitted to the sanitary sewerage system. Admission of other dyeing wastes will be considered as specific problems are presented.

(4) *BOD*. Concentration of BOD in the waste in excess of 300 milligrams per liter shall be subject to charges set forth in section 23-108, and concentration in excess of 500 milligrams per liter shall be subject to further review before approval by the approving authority.

(5) *Suspended solids*. Concentration of suspended solids in the waste in excess of 300 milligrams per liter shall be subject to charges set forth in section 23-108, and concentration in excess of 500 milligrams per liter shall be subject to further review before approval by the approving authority.

(6) *Dissolved solids*. Allowable concentrations of dissolved solids shall be based on evaluation of industrial allocation and shall be determined by the approving authority on a case-by-case basis.

(7) *Ceramic glazing wastes*. Ceramic glazing wastes shall not be discharged into the sanitary sewerage system.

(8) *Lime, alum and calcium sulphate sludges*. Lime, alum and calcium sulphate sludges shall not be discharged into the sanitary sewerage system; provided, however, sludges generated by operations of water treatment plants owned and operated by governmental entities may be discharged subject to quantity limitations and permit conditions deemed appropriate by the approving authority.

(9) *Toxic materials*. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving water of the sanitary sewerage system, or exceed the limitations set forth in table 1 of section 23-104 shall be precipitated and removed from the waste flow prior to discharge to the sanitary sewerage system. Waste containing hexavalent chromium shall have chromium reduced to the trivalent state prior to discharge and shall not exceed the limitation set forth in table 1.

(10) *Phenol*. Waste containing phenolics in excess of 500 milligrams per liter will not be permitted.

(11) *Pyridine*. Concentration of pyridine in the waste received at the waste treatment facilities of the city shall not exceed 0.50 milligrams per liter by weight. Quantity of pyridine in any waste discharged by any person shall be regulated at the source, when and if required by the approving authority, so as to prevent the concentration of pyridine in the waste received at the waste treatment facilities of the city from exceeding 0.50 milligrams per liter by weight.

(12) *Organotins*. Monobutyltin, dibutyltin, tributyltin, tetrabutyltin or any of the octyl tin group shall not be discharged into the sanitary sewer system.

The omission of any particular waste from the standards outlined in this subsection does not imply that discharge of such waste to the sanitary sewerage system will be permitted. Any liquid waste of peculiar character and volume, or of toxic or unusual nature, shall be subject to review by the approving authority and to standards deemed applicable by the approving authority.

(h) *Measurement of volume*. The volume or quantity of industrial waste discharged by any person into the sanitary sewerage system shall be measured by one or more of the following methods:

(1) If the volume of water used by any person in his industrial or process operations is substantially the same as the volume purchased from the municipal waterworks system, then the volume of water purchased shall be considered to be the volume of waste discharged.

(2) If, in the establishment of any person discharging industrial waste into the sanitary

sewerage system, a substantial portion of the water purchased from the municipal waterworks system is used for domestic or commercial purposes (resulting in normal waste), for cooling purposes, or for other purposes that do not require the discharge of such used water to the sanitary sewerage system, such person may, at his own expense, install a meter of a design approved by the approving authority on the waste line from his industrial and/or process operations. The volume of waste flow, as measured through the meter, shall be considered to be the volume of waste discharged to the sanitary sewerage system.

(3) If any person discharging or proposing to discharge industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system does not secure his entire water supply requirements from the municipal waterworks system, such person shall, at his own expense, install a meter of a design approved by the approving authority on the waste line from his industrial and/or process operations. The volume of waste flow, as measured through the meter, shall be considered to be the volume of waste discharged to the sanitary sewerage system.

(i) *Construction and maintenance of control manhole.* Any person discharging or proposing to discharge any industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system shall construct, at his own expense, a control manhole on the waste line from his industrial and/or process operations for the purpose of facilitating observations, measurements and sampling of the industrial waste discharged from such person's establishment. The control manhole shall be constructed in a suitable and satisfactory location downstream from any pretreatment facilities, holding tanks or other approved works, and ahead of the point of discharge of such waste into the sanitary sewerage system. The design of the control manhole shall be in accordance with the requirements of the approving authority. The control manhole shall be maintained by such person so as to be safe, accessible and in proper operating condition at all times.

(j) *Exemption from requirement for control manhole.* The requirement with respect to construction of a control manhole may be waived provided that:

(1) Total daily waste flow from the establishment of such person does not exceed the equivalent of 25,000 gallons of sanitary waste;

(2) The maximum rate of discharge from the establishment does not exceed 100 gallons per minute;

(3) Access, means and facilities are provided within such person's establishment for the purpose of observing, measuring and sampling the waste flow from such person's establishment; and

(4) The discharge of all such waste from the establishment is, in all other respects, in full compliance with this article.

(Code 1979, § 5-3003; Ord. No. 97-56, 9-17-97; Ord. No. 2000-044, 6-21-00; Ord. No. 2000-073, 9-20-00)